



Think Blue San Diego

City of San Diego

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program





You may have seen us





Purpose of Think Blue

- Protect natural resources
- Improve water quality





Our Current Condition



Goals of Think Blue

- Education
- Behavior Change
- Protect environment





Achievements of Think Blue

- Developed resources
- Initiated outreach





2004 Grant Recipient

- San Diego City Council approved Chollas Creek Enhancement Plan in May 2002





Grant funds two projects

- Chollas Creek Business Outreach
- Integrated Pest Management



Chollas Creek Business Outreach

- Chollas Creek watershed
- Identify pollutants and other challenges
- Introduce the enhancement project





Integrated Pest Management

- Chollas Creek watershed
- Identify common pests
- Identify pollutants and other challenges





Integrated Pest Management

- IPM cards and other resources

Gardening with Good Bugs

Most gardens contain far more types of good bugs, or beneficial insects, than pest insects. Beneficial insects and other organisms that kill pest insects are called natural enemies. In any pest management or plant care program, it is important to encourage these natural enemies by avoiding pesticides that kill them. You can also encourage beneficial insects by choosing plants that provide them with pollen, nectar, and shelter and keeping ants out of pest-infested plants. Learn to identify good bugs, both in their adult forms and immature (larval) stages.

Common good bugs found in California gardens include:

- Lady beetles:** Both adults and larvae consume aphids.
- Lacewings:** Lacewing larvae feed on many insect pests; adults are often seen around lights.
- Syrphid flies:** Syrphid fly larvae consume aphids; adults hover around flowers.
- Parasitic mini-wasps:** Many species of tiny wasps lay their eggs in pests like aphids or caterpillars; their hatching larvae consume the pest and kill it.
- Spiders:** All spiders feed on insects or other arthropods and are beneficial in the garden. (See reverse for drawings of good bugs mentioned above.)

What is Integrated Pest Management?

Integrated pest management (IPM) uses environmentally sound, yet effective, ways to keep pests from annoying you or damaging plants. IPM programs usually combine several pest control methods for long-term prevention and management of pest problems without harming you, your family, or the environment. IPM also reduces pollution in California watersheds. Successful IPM begins with correct identification of the pest. Only then can selection of the appropriate IPM methods and materials be made.

Methods

It or well-adapted native plants. by modifying the way you utilize, and manage your garden or home environment to the food, water, shelter or pests they need to thrive. out of the home and garden crevices, and caulking.apping, washing off or pruning. od bugs in your garden to eat y eliminating the need for that may end up in our waterways.

o pesticides:

pesticides when non-chemical controls are effective and pests are reaching intolerable levels.icides in combination with the methods described above. pesticides carefully so that the least most effective material is used to protect h health and the environment.

lacewing lady beetle aphid spider syrphid fly wasp

USE NON-CHEMICAL methods & LEAST TOXIC pesticides. WHY? Runoff from around your home and garden carries water containing pesticides that pollute our streams, rivers, lakes and oceans.

Learn more about San Diego regional water quality at: www.thediscoverysd.org & www.troutcountrystator.org

For more pest information visit the University of California IPM website at: www.ipm.ucdavis.edu or the UCCE Master Gardeners at: (858) 694-2860, Mon-Fri 9 am to 3 pm

it's the water that connects us!



Next Steps

- How our organizations can help each other?



Thanks



Questions?



www.ThinkBluesd.org